CITY INTELLIGENCE. LEAGUE ISLAND.

Oity Councils Tender Thanks to the Senators and Representatives Who Have Labored in its Behalf.

Yesterday afternoon the resolutions given be-low passed both branches of City Councils unanimously. The introduction of the name of Ex-Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, was emi-nently proper, in view of the efficient service which he rendered to the cause of League Island during his whole Senatorial career. The resolutions read as follows:-

Resolution of thanks to Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. John Scott, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Hon. Charles O'Neill, Hon. Leonard Myers, Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, Hon. Glenni W. Scotleid, and Hon. Alexander G. Cattell.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That to the Hon. Simon Cameron and Hon. John Scott, Senators, the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, the Hon. Charles O'Neill, the Hon. Leonard Myers, and the Hon. William D.

Hon, Leonard Myers, and the Hon. William D. Kelley, members of the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress from this city, and to the Hon. Daniel J. Morrell and the Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, members of the same body from the Seventeenth and Nineteenth districts of the State of Pennsylvania, the thanks of the city of Philadelphia are due, and are hereby tendered, for the earnest, Zealous, and effective advocacy of the claims of the League Island Naval Station upon the consideration of Congress, which was made by them during the term of the Forty first Congress, and especially for the success which attended their efforts towards the close of the recent session to secure an appro-priation for beginning the great work of preparing League Island for the purposes for which it was donated by the city of Philadeiphia to the Federal

Government,
Resolved, That to the Hon. Alexander G. Cattell.
Resolved, That to the Hon. Alexander Grown Nev late member of the United States Senate from New Jersey, the thanks of the city of Philadelphia are eminently due, and are hereby respectfully tendered, for the collected and untiring services rendered by him during his term of office in behalf of the above object, his Senatorial career being fittingly closed by the earnest and successful advocacy of a measure which is of no less importance to the Statz of New Jersey than to this city.

Resolved, That the clerks of Councils be instructed

to prepare and furnish to each of the konorable gentlemen named herein duly attested copies of these resolutions.

CRICKET.

Annual Meeting of the Young America Club. On last Tuesday evening the annual meeting of this club—the champions of America—was held at Longstreth's Hall, Germantown. The officers elected for 1871 were:—E. M. Davis, President; G. M. Newhall, Vice-President; C. E. Morgan, Jr., Secretary; and B. Butler, Trea-

The Ground Committee elected is composed of Loper Baird, C. A. Newhall and D. S. New-The report of the Ground Committee was presented, showing that twenty-seven new mem-bers had been added to the club since last report. Twenty-three matches were played last season. and of these the Eleven played twelve, winning all but two. The matches which were lost were one with the Germantown Club, in the begining, and the International match, at the close of the season. The Germantown Club, however, was beaten in two of the three games of the

The largest score reported in this country was made by the Young America in its match with the Willow Club, of Brooklyn, on the 25th of June, 1870. 334 runs were made for eight wickets. The average of the Eleven for the season was very good—138 for a single inning. H. L. Newhall made the highest batting average, 27 for an inning. The Ground Committee reported the club to be in excellent condition, and having every prospect for another brilliant season. The Treasurer reported a balance in the treasury of upwards of \$100, and about \$300

owing to the club. The eleven for this season will be taken from the following members: - Charles Newhall, Daniel Newhall, Robert Newhall, George Newhall, Harry Newhall, Loper Baird, John Large, Albert Bussier, George Stocker, Robert Pease George Sanderson, and W. B. Johns. George Sanderson has lately returned to this city, and is expected to play upon the eleven.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S HEARING-PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY .- Edward Forster and John M. Welcome, two colored men, were before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips to-day at noon, on the charge of having attempted to pass a \$20 counterfeit Treasury note. Charles Hallstock, a bartender at No. 604 Lombard street, testified that the defendants yesterday afternoon entered the tavern and asked for three drinks, tendering in payment therefor a \$20 bill, which was refused on the ground of its being been a counterfeit. The proprie-tor (Gately) was called, and he also pronounced

Welcome asserted its genuineness, and threatened to whip any one who said it was not. Witness then called in Officer Gorman. Forster then picked up the note, and on being searched after the arrest, it was found on his person. Officer Gorman testified that he made the

arrest at three o'clock this morning. He found the note on Forster's person. The defendant said that he had got it from his employer, and also that he had found it. The accused were held in \$1000 bail each.

A SET-UP JOB .- Three men, named James Gallen, William Turner, and Samuel Ray, yes terday were before Alderman Dallas and held in \$600 ball for a further hearing on the charge of larceny. On Wednesday afternoon last Gallen went into the house of Isaac Shissler, on Maiden lane, near Gray's Ferry road, and engaged the servant girl in conversation. In the meantime Turner slipped into the house by a rear door and stole \$200 in cash and a gold watch. Ray was not present at the time, but his having been formerly an employe in the place, and also from statements made by the other two prisoners that he had "set up the job," were considered suffi-cient grounds for placing him under arrest.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—Officer Boyle, of the Tenth district, last night, at Girard avenue and Howard street, encountered two brothers named Alexander and Hannibal Thompson, who were creating a disturbance by divers disorderly acts. The officer told them to cease and go about their business, which injunction they took extremely fil, and, instead of complying with the request, they began abusing him. followed, which wound up in the concussion of the officer's head against a paving-stone. Assist-ance arriving, they were placed under arrest, and Alderman Shoemaker has bound them over in \$800 bail to answer.

STONE-THROWING YOUNG ROWDIES .- The police of the Fifth district arrested yesterday another gang of rowdy boys engaged in the exhilarating but certainly dangerous occupation of stone-throwing. The battle took place at Twenty-first and Delancey Place, and while the fight was going on window panes were not a subject for consideration by a glass insurance company. The names of the young rowdies are Joseph Smith, Henry Gilbert, James Brady, and Samuel Reynolds. Alderman Morrow held each

GEORGE M. HILL, Esq., was last evening elected President of the American Life Insurance Company, in place of Alexander Whilldin, Esq., who, as President, has faithfully and successfully managed its affairs during the past sixteen years. Mr. Whilldin has been a director of the company of the of the company since its organization in 1850, and displayed great ability and vigor in that capacity and as chairman of its Finance Com-

A THIEF ON HIS TRAVELS .- A well-dressed an has been calling at the residences of our citizens on the representation that he is connected with an insurance company, and that he has been sent to examine the property with a view to have effected additional insurance thereon. This pretense is merely a "stall" for the purpose of examining the interior of the houses with the intention of "cracking" them.

INSTRUMTION OF DISHORESTY .- John Brannon and his son William were arrested yesterday for assaulting another individual (name not stated), who, they asserted, was a sheep thief. The assault took place at Forty-first and Laucaster streets. The father and son were held in \$600 ball each by Alerman Clark.

HOMEOPATHIC HEROES.

The Graduates of the Habsemann Medical College—The Scene at the Commencement This Meraing—The Conferring of Degrees, and Advice to the Newly-fledged M. D. Ja.

The annual commencement of the Hahnemann Medical College took place at 12 o'clock this morning in the Academy of Music.

The exercises commenced at 11 o'clock, with the performance of a programme of musical selections by Hassler's Orchestra, and at 12 o'clock the trustees, faculty, and students entered and took seats on the stage. After prayer by Rev. E. G. Brooks, D. D., Professor Koch stepped forward and delivered the farewell address, as follows:-

Valedictory Address by Professor Richard Koch, M D. Gentlemen of the Graduating Class: - Jacques, in Shakespeare's comedy, As You Like It, says:

"All the world's a stage,
"And all the men and women merely players:
"They have their exits and their entrances."

You, gentlemen, have arrived at that momentous period when you make your exit from collegiate life and enter the professional. The exit is fraught with pleasant reminiscences of the past, and the entrance clouded with fears of future responsibili-

Your marked attention to the lectures of the course, your industry in efforts to benefit yourselves by home study, your close application to practical and scientific exercises, must leave you more or less wearied; and like a faithful pilgrim, at last arrived at the much desired point of holy aspiration, you may now exclaim, "Thank God, the task is done." I rejoice with you, gentlemen, but greet you with to ordinary emotions; for in this greeting I see em-

bodied another less joyful expression of mutual feelings—I mean the enunciation of "Farewell." You are now in a transitory state; you leave the past and enter the future. Moved by the inspiration of such an hour, and by the solemnity of such an ecasion, it will not seem strange in one who has so frequently addressed you to cast a glance upon your past career as students, and to discuss the duties

waiting you.

What have you done? What have you accomplished? You came to our institution by your own selection, not influenced by vague promises, nor by the assurance that a diploma would be guaranteed to you. You knew that what you will receive in a very short time would not be a gift-nor a purchase, but a hard-earned reward.

This principle upon which we have acted is, that a scientific attainment of the adherents of Homeopathy is the only sure method to convince those

who are at variance with our opinions that our taw is true, just and log'cal. When scientific men become the representatives

of a doctrine, charlatans cannot couch under its wings.

Homeopathy is more than what the vnigar believe, and impostors assert namely, that diseases
'have each their record with the cure affixed," and
that medicine consists in discovering a symptom and
prescribing its remedy, already ascertained and
handed down from the experience of others.

Neither can the man with a book in hand and

nothing in his head—nor a so-called walking reper-tory—be styled a scientific practitioner, because when he finds a symptom of the disease, represented by its similar in some proven drug, he prescribes it, not knowing why.
That like cures like any empiric can proclaim to

wallowed like his pills—without question, for though he may himself believe what he declares, it might sorely puzzle him to give the true reason why he should hold that belief.

he should hold that benet.

Gentlemen, true Homoeopathy admits none such to its ranks; investigation and research are its commands; it is the exercise of judgment, the practice of scientific laws, the medical representative of an dvancing age.
Were our system of medicine not of this character

were our system of medicine not of this character it would, instead of ranking with the noblest of sci-ences, fall below the meanest of arts, and your long, Jaborious studies, by which you have prepared your-selves for the exercise of your profession, would be unnecessary; the cultivation of anatomy, physi-ology, and pathology useless.

Let us now take a view of your duties and respon-sibilities as physicians. sibilities as physicians. From this day you are travellers on the road of medical science, and as such you must remember that the labors of the past cannot and dare not cease; take heed lest you stumble; look well to the landmarks put up for your guidance by former tra-vellers on this great highway; throw the light of science over dark places, and endeavor to remove stumbling blocks; never walk around them.

Your mission is to relieve suffering humanity; therefore it is your duty to endeavor to be prepared with relief for all cases.

At the present period the utmost activity pervades the science of medicine; it rapidly hastens to its completion. No department is left unexplored. Facts are rapidly developed, tested, and established by positive and reliterated observations and experiments. More than 3000 years have witnessed the progress of medicine; yet you perceive, gentlemen, that it has not reached that perfection as a science of indispensable to its completion as an art. so indispensable to its completion as an art. Presson, then, graduates; the experience of the past 3000 years is at your service; science in its present high state of development is at your comnand; the glorious future is open to you. Therefore let not simple results in practice, whether good or bad, satisfy you, but when good, draw your logical inferences, and proclaim the attained conclusions to your professional bre-thren; when bad, let your busy scalpel and your chemical tests convince you wherein you have erred, so that each failure may be a lesson, and each suc-cess a mite given to the storehouse of medical cess a mite given to the storehouse of medical literature. Let me warn you not to fall into the egotistical error of burying with yourself what belongs to the profession. Remember, the profes-sion have, by their recorded experience, enabled you to be what you are, and you must return the favor by adding what discoveries you may now be

favor by adding what discoveries you may now be able to make.

Prepare then, gentlemen, for the great responsibilities which await you, by continued industry and persistent efforts to make your mark in the profession of your choice. Ever aspire higher, and keep steadily in view an honorable elevation. Be ambitious, seek eminence and renown, and remember—tracthing ranged."

"nothing ventured, nothing gained."

Be courteous, generous, and scrupulously honorable in the delicate department which relates to the gentler sex. Woman is at all times deserving of our sympathy, for she is the one who has the state of this life's burden to carry. Think of your one mother, and your veneration and love for her wind compel you to treat woman with the respect which ner essential traits, her love, purity, and self-sacri-

Do not, however, let professional authority lead you to unkindness. Many patients are y me nature of their disease, or through their natural character, mentally so excitable, that unless the utmost cau tion and tact are used, and sufficient tenderness and indulgence exercised towards the weaknesses and failings which are incident to the malady, you will lose the confidence of your patient, and materially

aggravate the condition of the sufferer.

Never draw the attention of the public to yourscives by issning private circulars, or (1) 'tring to
public advertisements, promising cures or inviting
those afflicted with particular diseases to engage

your services. No physician of standing resorts to such means to gain prhotice. Never encourage patented apparatas, instruments or nostrums. God's benevolence in gifting man with reason to invent media for relieving suffering s universal, and man should not appropriate it for mercenary purposes,
And now, Gentlemen of the Graduating Class, the

And now, Gentlemen of the Graduating Class, the time has arrived to deliver to you the legal document which entities you to the rights of a practitioner, but which also severs our connection as teachers and scholars.

We prociaim publicly that you are now our professional brethren, and, as such, are henceforth associated with us in the divine privilege of working to our field of practitions, and blessing. in our field of usefulness and blessing.

Do not think that because in a short time you may

be far from us you will be forgotten, nor that our re-lations cease. We can and will still work together with all our energies, and I hope to see you all here with all our energies, and I hope to see you all here again soon as members of that glorious association, the American Institute of Homosopathy.

Until we meet again, I bid you, in the name of the Faculty, an earnest and affectionate farewell.

May God's blessing be with you and give potency to your endeavors, and in times of difficulty may His aid never fall you.

Once more farewell—with my warmest and most sincere wishes that, wherever your lot may be cast, professional success and individual happiness may accompany you.

The address by Dr. Koch was specceded by a

The address by Dr. Koch was succeeded by a selection from Mozart, performed by the orchestra, and at the conclusion of which the President of the Trustees of the college then con-ferred degrees on the graduates. The bouquets, a goodly number of which had been placed on the centre table by the friends of the graduates, were then distributed, and after benediction the audience retired. During the exercises a haud-somely framed portrait of the late Dr. Walter Williamson, so long identified with the college, was presented to their alma maler by the stu-dents, and was received on behalf of the institu-tion with an appropriate speech by Professor tion with an appropriate speech by Professor

The following is a list of the names of the graduates and the States from which they hall: Fennsylvania—Win. Howard Bigier, A. M.; Charles F. Bingham, Charles D. Crank, Samuel J. Drubelbia, W. F. Edmondson, George Hosneld, Jr., F. E. Har-pel, Levi Hoopes, Wm. Henry Keim, G. J. W. Kirk, H. S. Keller, James C. Kennedy, M. B. Morris, Ed-ward J. Pusey, W. H. Romig, M. D.; D. R. Stauffer,

E. M. Scheurer, F. W. Thomas, C. M. Thomas, W. K. Williams, J. W. Thatcher.

New Pork-Charles L. Bonnel, Albert J. Evans, A. L. Fisher, Taylor Lansing, G. E. Morgan, A. G. Peckham, Caleb Beakity Walrad,
Ohte-James M. Armstrong, William H. Corwin,
James B. Hall, J. T. Sutphen, Charles Steddom.

New Jersey-Thomas B. J. Burd, Rufus Reed.
Maryland-James A. Fechtig, Albert Hammond.
Vermont-M. W. Hill, P. Marsball, F. H. Packer.
Massachusetts-Eugene Bonaparte Cushing.
New Hampshire-George H. Hackett.
Rhode Island-Charles H. Lawton.
Maine-William H. Knowlee.
India-Rev. Amos Abbott.
Louisiama-T. Mathiron.
Michigan-George H. McSin.
Kentucky-John W. Klein.
Iltinois-J. R. Pollock, E. H Stetson.
Indiana-Elijah P. Rogers.
Delawars-I. Wcodward.
Cuba-Jose-Antonio Terry.
The following States and countries are represented by the entire class:—
Pennsylvania, 57; New York, 15; New Jersey, 10; Delaware, 6; Ohio, 6; Massachusetts, 4; Illinois, Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, Michigan, Maryland, each 3; Colorado, Louisiana, Indiana, Virginia, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Missouri, and California each 1; Cuba, India, Nova Scotta and New Brunswick each 1.

th and New Brunswick each L SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.

The Coroner's Inquest on the Bedy of a Newlyborn Infant-The Statements of the Mother

and the Decter. This morning, at 12½ o'clock, Deputy Coroner Sees held an inquest over the body of a newly-born infant, which was supposed to have been killed by strangulation after birth. The mother is a young girl named Rose Kelley, who resided with a Dr. Hall in Vine street, above Eighth, at the time of her confidement. She was afterwards taken to the Almshouse. She alleges that the child was strangled by means of a piece of twine tied about its neck. The Doctor, however, says that it was a difficult birth, and that the child died by reason of becoming entangled with the umbilical cord. The following testimony was taken:-

Samuel Vanstavern sworn—Took the girl from Vine street to the Almshouse; I asked her whether the child was a girl or a boy; she said she did not know, for she had not seen it; Lieutenant Steinhauer was in the carriage too; I asked her this question twice, and she made the same answer.

Lieutenant Steinhauer sworn—Asked the girl

while we were going over where she lived, she said at No 805 Vine street; did not hear Vanstavern ask her about the sex; she said that she had got up at

four o'clock in the morning to put something over her; she said she put her cloak over her. Mrs. Letitia Huobard sworn—I board at No. 805 Vine street; lived there since about the first of Sep-tember; did not see the girl often while she lived tember; did not see the girl often while she lived there; she went out to work early in the morning, and did not get back until late at night; when they told me the girl was sick I went to her room and was the first one who saw her: I saw her again when she was in labor; the next time I saw her she was up and had her hair combed; I asked if the child was dead; she said yes, and said she did not know if the child was born dead or died afterwards; the doctor was very kind to her; we had no idea sh

know if the child was born dead or died afterwards; the doctor was very kind to her; we had no idea she was in this concition, and she positively denied it herself up to 10 o'clock at night while she was ill; I did not know the doctor before September last.

Rose Kelley, the mother of the child, was sworn, and stated that she got up at 4 o'clock and lit a candle; usually got up pretty early; got up then to see where the child was; I found it under the blanket at the farthest end of the bed; it was born about 1 o'clock, so the doctor said; I asked him three times if the child was allve, and he would give me no answer: he said at last to be quiet; I said that the child had been alive, for I had heard it cry; I saw a piece of cord tied around the neck; it was brown, and looked like twine; I examined it, and found it was string, not flesh; it was tied around the neck; the woman whe came into my room wrapped the body up in a piece of paper, and did not even wash it; she said, 'here's a parcel I've done up for the girl's comfort;' Mrs. Hall came into my room the same morning and told me to clean up my room; did not expect to be taken for a morth yet, and so made no preparation; did not ever tell any one that I was in this condition; Mrs. Hall came in with soap and water and told me to get out of bed and fix the room; I did as she said, though I was very sick; I did not suffer very much in the birth, and would not have suffered at all I. though I was very sick; I did not suffer very much n the birth, and would not have suffered at all if

had not been treated so cruelly.

Mrs. Hall made a statement to the jury, and said that she cleaned up the room herself; Mrs. Hubbard saw me clean up the bed; I did not know there was anything the matter with the girl; I took the child and wrapped it up, but did not care to have any-thing to do with it, as I thought that I had been wronged, and I think so yet.

Mrs. Hubbard recalled—Saw Mrs. Hall cleaning

went in. The jury did not arrive at a verdict, and the case went over until to-morrow morning at 10 o'elock, at which hour additional testimony will

bed, but the most of it was done before

INDIGNATION.

A Town Meeting Soon to be Called. Any one who read the proceedings of Councils as published this morning will not fall to discern that there is much indignation and alarm in those bodies regarding the "commission" bills as there is prevailing at large in this community. It is feared that the predic-tion of the loquacious member from the Second. Dr. Kamerly, that unless something is done 'they (the Legislature) will wipe ye all out.' With general unanimity a joint committee was appointed to arrange for a "town meeting" (vide our report of the proceedings of Councils in another place, and this body, of which Mr. George L. Buzby is chairman, met this noon to fulfil their duties. There were two opinions, one in favor of an open air meeting in Independence Square, another for a demonstration in a large hall. The latter found most favor. Horti-cultural Hall was decided upon for the place, and the Mayor selected as the presiding officer. The committee will meet again at half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon, to fix the time for the 'Indignation" meeting.

RURAL RESIDENCE AT PUBLIC SALE .- On the 22d of this month will be sold by order of assignee a very desirable country-seat mansion, 15 acres, Village Green, Delaware county, 4 miles from Chester and 1 mile of Knowlton Station on the Chester Creek Railroad. Full particulars at the rooms of the auctioneers, Mes Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

SHOE STORE ROBBED .- Some time during Wednesday night the shoe store of Bernard Hulseman, No. 761 South Fourth street, was entered by thleves through a rear window, and pine pairs of boots, two pairs of galters, and a pair of Balmoral shoes were carried off.

WIFE-BEATER - Thomas Carney has been held in \$600 bail by Alderman McDonald for beating his wife at his residence yesterday, on Somerset street, below Edgemont, Port Rich-

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Church Case.

The Church Case.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

The case of the First Reformed Prespyterian congregation, before reported, is still on trial. The relators, those who originally set their faces against the innovation of singing hymns, are offering testimony to show that they, according to the discipline, the constitutional laws of the Church, and the judgment of the Synod of 1868, are the true representatives of the congregation. The trial bids fair to occupy several days.

A Charge of Election Fraud.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

The Court is to-day engaged with the trial of John H. Brill upon the charge of fraudulently altering an election return, forgery, and perjury. The accused is now on the shady side of life's hill, and has for thirty years been a well-known active politician in this city. At last fall election he was appointed by the Board of Aldermen judge of the election in the Sixth division of the Sixteenth ward,

election in the Sixth division of the Sixteenth ward, and served in that capacity.

It will be remembered that the informal certificate from this precinct, presented to the Board of Return Judges, was the occasion for calling in the legal services of Messrs, Mann and Cassidy, and this provoked the melee in which Snay Nolan was killed. It is alleged by the Commonwealth that the certificate was fraudulently altered by Mr. Brill after it had been signed by the officers at the closing of the polls.

of the polls.

The evidence in such cases is necessarily technical and formal, and although the trial was begun yesterday afternoon it had, at the time of our going to press, proceeded only so far as to prove that a sherin's prociamation had been issued, that the election was held, that the defendant served as judge of this precinct, that the certificate was signed after the poll closed, and that the original paper filed in the office of the Common Pipas could not be found.

Later from Europe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Paris, March 10. The Skuntion at Montmartre

is unchanged. All other portions of the city are quiet. The Government will soon instruct General Paladines to restore order in the turbulent districts. The Bank of France.

The Bank of France will hereafter publish its returns.

The telegraph lines leading into the city are still unrepaired, and messages are transmitted via Versailles.

The Latest Quotations.

London, March 10—4:30 P. M.—Consols 91% for money and account. Bonds easier. Five-twenties of 1862, 91%; of 1865, 91%, and of 1867, 90%; 10-40s, 88%. Erie, 18%. Illinois Central, 110%. Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

London, March 10—4:30 P. M.—Cloverseed, 57s.@ 59s.; Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 3d.

Liverrool., March 10—1:30 P. M.—Cotton dull and easier; uplands, 7%d.; Orleans, 7%d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Common rosin, 6s. 9e.@7s. Linseed, £33@£33 10s. Turpentine, 37s. 6d. The Latest Quotations.

FROM WASHINGTON. Baron Gerolt and President Grant.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, March 10 .- Baron Gerolt, the

Prussian Minister, visited the President this morning. The following speech and response were made:-Baron Gerolt said:-

Baron Gerolt said:

Mr. President:—I feel most happy to be the bearer of a letter from my most gracious sovereign to your Excellency, conveying the notification that, at the unanimous request of the sovereigns of the German States and of the free cities of Germany, to assume the ancient title of Emperor after the German Empire has been re-established by the union of the German States under one constitution, my august sovereign has considered it as a duty to the common fatherland to accept thankfully this dignity conferred by the confidence of his German confederates upon his Majesty, and his successors on the throne of Prussia.

In having the honor to present his Majesty's letter to your Excellency, it needs no new assurance from me that the Emperor and United Germany desire to maintain, as heretofore, their friendly relations with the Government and the people of the United States, for whose happiness and welfare they have always entertained the most sincere wishes.

The President's Reply.

The President's Reply.

Baron Gerolt:-The notification which you have conveyed to me relates to an event of great historical importance. The States of this Union which seve-rally bear a relation to the others similar to that which Prussia bears to the other States of Germany, have recently made such sacrifices and efforts towards maintaining the integrity of their common country, for general purposes in peace and war, that they cannot fail to sympathize in similar proceedings for a like object elsewhere.

The new title which has been accepted by your sovereign may be regarded as the symbol and the fulfilment on its part by Germany of that high pur-

pose. The disposition which you express on behalf of the Emperor of United Germany to maintain unimpaired its friendly relations with the Government and people of the United States is heartily recipro-

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 10. The French Rellef Fund

of the Chamber of Commerce reports the receipts up to this morning at \$118,350. Remitted to France, £13,000, including £3000 sent to-day.

The Murphy Homicide. At the inquest to-day over the body of James Murphy, who died while being conveyed to the station-house by policemen on Saturday night last, Officers Broderick and Hughes testified that Officer Tuomey struck Murphy on the breast and stomach, while four officers had him in charge, and that after the blows were struck Murphy neither moved nor spoke. Coroner's Inquest.

NEW YORK, March 10 .- The Coroner's Jury, in the case of James Murphy, gave a verdict that he died from the effects of a clubbing by officer Tuomey, while conveying him to the Station House on Saturday night last. Tuomey was committed to

Ship News. NEW YORK, March 10 .- Arrived, steamer

Westphalia, from Hamburg.

FROM THE STATE. Destructive Fire at Petroleum Centre.

PITTSBURG, March 10 .- At an early hour this morning a fire originated in the Buffalo House at Petroleum Centre, Pennsylvania, which place was composed almost entirely of wooden buildings. The fire spread across the street and on both sides as far south as Aiken's Hall, and north to the bank of the creek, leaving the American House standing. Fifty-eight buildings, dwellings, and stores, besides barns, etc., were destroyed, the fire sweeping five acres clear. Among the heaviest losers are James Rutherford, hardware, entire stock and building, loss \$8000; Petroleum House, furniture and building, \$10,000; H. C. Wachter, groceries, stock partly saved, \$3500; Owen Gaffney, liquors, \$10,000. The entire loss is estimated at \$150,000.

FROM THE STATE.

Obituary. ALLENTOWN, March 10.—John H. Oliver, a prominent lawyer and the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth Pennsylvania district last fall, died in this city at 12 o'clock to-day.

CONGRESS. FORTY-SECOND TERM-FIRST SESSION. WASHINGTON, March 16.—Mr. Howe agred unau

mous consent, which was given, to depend the 35th rule, so that he might present a list of the standing committees of the senate. The names Sthrule, so that he might present a list of the standing committees of the seasts. The names were heard, when Mr. Summer asked that his pame might be struck from the Committees on Privaleges and Elections. This request was opposed by Mr. Sherman, but the Senate, on a vote, costpiled with it.

Mr. Schurz moved that further action on the question of agreeing to committees be postponed. Mr. Wilson seconded the motion, in the hope that corrections may be made a speech. He wanted further opportunity to procure a modification. The country knew by this time that there are difficulties in the Republican party, which he wished to reconcile and to calm the excitement growing out of the displacement of Mr. Summer. He gave at some length his reasons for the metion. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was in favor of acting on the committees now, as all means of changing the Committee on Foreign Relations had been ex-

Committee on Foreign Relations had been exhausted.

Mr. Schurz was sorry to hear Mr. Morrill say that. It was not true that Mr. Summer had refused to entertain social relations with the Executive Dopartment. So far from refusing intercourse with the Secretary of State, Mr. Summer had declared that he was not only disposed to consult with the Secretary, but would regard him as an old friend. If the President should say that a Senator was not in accord with him on some particular measure, and therefore the Senator should not be on a certain committee, was that a reason why Senators should go on their knees to him?

Mr. Schurz related a conversation he had with

tee, was that a reason why Senators should go on their knees to him?

Mr. Schurz related a conversation he had with the President, in which he vounteered the advice as San Domingo could not pass to drop it, and those who have opposed that measure would rally around him with carnestness. The Presidedt did not take the advice, but renewed his efforts on behalf of San Domingo. The prosecution of the San Domingo scheme was at the bottom of this scrimonious feeling against Mr. Sumner and those who oppose San Domingo. It was incumbent on Senators that they should first respect themselves, and when an attempt was made to interfere with their rights they should stand on their dignity. Was it the duty of Senators to disgrace Mr. Sumner because he was objected to by some of the members of the administration? Was some of the members of the administration? Was it not time they should refuse to take notice of public dinners as being connected with public affairs? Should the Senators or the Republican party sacrifice themselves to the whims of one man?

fice themselves to the whims of one man?

Mr. Wilson said the great interests of the country would not be promoted by removing Mr. Sumner. He protested against striking, or seeming to strike, a blow at his friend of twenty-five years standing, and who has discharged the duties of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations with signal ability. However efficient Mr. Cameron may be in other respects, Mr. Wilson presumed Mr. Cameron had no special fitness for the place. Hundreds of thousands of pure, thoughtful Republicans have had their hearts wrung by the displacement.

hearts wrung by the displacement.

Mr. Edmunds replied that he should be glad is have the last question answered. The only fault to have the last question answered. The only fault to that the majority, by law and expediency, should have their own way. If the minority should have their way, then all would be right for the Senater from Missouria. The majority of the Senate are not disgracing any Senator by removing him from a committee. No one has a right to perpetual service on a committee. The rules provide that there should be a recent of the committee.

on a committee. The rules provide that there should be a recast of the committees.

It was fit for the majority to select agen's who best suited them for the transaction of public business, including confidential relations with the Executive. It was a small matter to make so much noise about. He was reminded of the noisery story that the alarm was given that the sky was about to fall when only a rose had fallen from the bush.

He repudiated the insinuation that the President had interfered to influence the Senate in the composition of the committees.

position of the committees.

Mr. Corbett said he would not have advised the displacement of Mr. Sumner, butas the majority has decided otherwise, he thought it their duty to sustain the committee. No good sould arise by dis-

sustain the committee. No good sould arise by discussing this question.

Mr. Scott replied to the remarks of Mr. Schurz as to Mr. Cameron, who is absent.

Mr. Schurz disavowed having made any reflection on the character of Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Scott wanted to know what then Mr. Schurz meant by the remark that there were rumors that in the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations the Executive had brought a propelling power unworthy the better days of the Republic.

Mr. Schurz asked whether the Senator had not heard the rumor?

Mr. Schurz asked whether the Senator had not heard the rumor?

Mr. Scott replied—Not until the Senator from Missouri repeated it.

Mr. Scott said he would not enter into a full defense of his colleague, Mr. Cameron, but as the remarks of Mr. Schurz applied to all who had part in the change of the Committee of Foreign Affairs he denied and repudiated the charge or the Iosinua tien that Senators had been influenced by Executive dictation. He was free to say that if the question were simply between Sumner and Cameron a to the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations, he would vote for Mr. Sumuer, but the case was otherwise. When Mr. Sumner was not on such terms with the President and Secretary of State as to warrant confidential communications, the agents of the Senate should be in accord with the Executive Department.

Department,
Mr. Schurz explained that he did not charge corrupt means on the part of the President, but it was believed the President used his personal induence to bring about the removal of Mr. Sumner. Were they to give up all their instincts as men and crouch to the President? Was this justice and dignity and independence in office? In a former caucus the Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Patterson, was sought to be ousted because he was not in according the best with the President on the San Domingo question, with the President on the Sau Domingo question, but he was retained, and no attempt was now made to remove him. Then why remove Mr. Sumner because he was also opposed to San Domingo? The reason assigned for displacing Mr. Sumner, namely, on the ground that Mr. Sumner is not on good personal relations with the President and Secretary of State was home. State, was a mere filmsy pretext. Some years ag Mr. Sumner was stricken down in his seat here by Southern ruffian, and now it was proposed to strike him down in the house of his friends. (Applause in the galleries, which the presiding officer re-

Mr. Howe said they were told that there should be a postponement of the pending question in order that harmony may come, and the people may be heard. He had heard of no despatches in condemnation of the action of the Senate having been re-

nation of the action of the Senate having been received. Why was harmony here disturbed?

Let those by whose instrumentality discord has been produced answer for themselves. For himself, he acted upon his belief of what was right, irrespective of clamor. He thought an expression had been made here by Mr. Schurz which tid not become the utterer nor please the hearers.

The Senator from Massachusets had been chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations for many years. He had been elected to that position every two years, but was that the reason why he should be continued in that position? The Senator was not arraigned for misconduct in the affairs of the committee in the past, but he was displaced for the reamittee in the past, but he was displaced for the reason that the personal relations of Mr. Summer and the Fecretary of State were such that they could not communicate on confidential affairs.

The Senator from Massachusetts had refused to give the Secretary of State an answer to an offi-

He (Mr. Howe), for this reason if for no other, thought Mr. Sumner could serve the country better in some other place.

Mr. Sumner replied that the question asked must have been in the slightest whisper. (Laughter.) In reply to Mr. Schurz he said he would not have any Senator crawl, but stand up like a man. He would be glad if all would stand upon the full stature of Republicans, uninfluenced by the will of any mas.

Mr. Howe said he understood that Mr. Sumner had mentioned this himself. thought Mr. Sumper could serve the country better

Mr. Howe said he understood that Mr. Sumner had mentioned this himself.

Mr. Summer replied that he knew nothing of it.

Mr. Stewart said there was a simple, plain principle, namely, whether Senators might vote for omcers of their choice without having their motives questioned? Senators had a right to say they preferred Mr. Uaneron to any other Senator for chatrage of the Committee on Veccine Polestine hairman of the committee on Foreign This was not the first time a man had been beaten for office and had his aspirations disappointed. He believed the business will be more satisfactorily per-formed by Mr. Caneron than by Mr. Sumner.

House.

Mr. Dawes offeed a resolution increasing the number of members on the Committee on public Buildings and Grounds to 9, and including wish its jurisdiction all the public buildings beis constructed by the Government. Adopted.

Mr. Houghten introduced a bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire comestads on the public lands. Referred.

Mr. Conger introduced a joint resolution construing the Internal Revenue act of 14th July, 1870, so as to provide for the admission of animals specially imported for treeding purpose free of duty from the Dominicosof Canada. Passod.

Mr. Hill stroduced bills to bolish the franking privilege and to repeal the incone tax. Referred.

Mr. Randall presented a jour resolution of the Pennsyvania Legislature against further railraod land frants. Referred.

Mr. Moxey, of Louisians, invoduced bills to presode an oath of office for the better organization of the District Courts of the United States within the State of Louisians, for the restablishment of the Monroe Land District of Louisna. Referred.

Mr. Moxey offered a resulton for the appointment of a select committee dmembers on the subject of the construction and sintenance of a complete and effective system of evees on the Mississing river, with authority to it during the recess plete and effective system of eves on the Missis-sippi river, with authority to t during the recess. Mr. Dawes objected to these clause of the reso-

Mr. Moxey explained that he committee would Mr. Moxey explained thathe committee would sit without any expense to il Government.

Mr. Dawes remarked that that case it would be indeed a select committee (Laughter.)

The resolution was modifies as to provide that there should be no expense the Government in connection with the committe, and so modified it

was adopted.

Mr. Finkelnburg introdued bills to authorize and regulate the construction bridges across the Mississippi, Missouri, and Oo rivers, and to amend the act regulating the catage of passengers by steamships. Referred.

Mr. Dawes introduced a diciency bill appropriating \$141,856, and proceed to explain how it became necessary. The ret item to pay additional clerks in the FensiorOffice was necessitated by the bill of last session fanting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. The next item was for a

deficiency of \$50,000 in the contingent sund of the House. The necessity of that arose from the fact that since the last appropriation of \$15,000 for that fund, made about ten days ago, an additional sum of \$10,000 had been paid out under resolutions of the House to contestants for seats, making a gross sum of \$114,374 paid from time to time during last Congress to persons who the House has decided had no right to a dollar of it. The item of \$6000 for the Scheldt dues was the difference in the rates of gold and paper money on the amount stipulated in the treaty. Another item was for the salary of an Assistant Attorney-General, an office created about two months ago, and not provided for in the general appropriation bills.

Mr. Cox suggested that the House should make allowance not only for pecuniary deficiencies, but for moral, mental, and other deficiencies in the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Dawes retorted, that if Mr. Cox were able to understand plain English he would not have been at any loss to know why the deficiencies provided for in the bill had occurred. To an ordinary comprehension the matter was sufficiently plain.

Mr. Cox replied that to an ordinary comprehension deficiency bills were entirely wrong in principle and in deficiency bills were entirely wrong in principle and in deficiency bills were entirely wrong in principle and in deficiency bills were entirely wrong in principle and in deficiency bills were entirely wrong in principle and in deficiency bills were entirely wrong in principle and in deficiency bills were entirely wrong in principle and in deficiency bills were entirely wrong in principle and in deficiency bills were entirely wrong in principle and in deficiency bills were entirely wrong in principle and in deficiency bills were entirely wrong in principle and in deficiency bills were entirely wrong in principle and in deficiency bills were entirely wrong in principle and in deficiency bills were entirely wrong in principles and in deficiency bills were entirely wrong in princip

sion deficiency bills were entirely wrong in principle and in detail, and that somebody ought to chalenge them.
Mr. Dawes remarked that Mr. Cox had no occasion to be constantly finding fault with the action of the Committee on Appropriations. There was not a particle of omission on the part of that committee or of the House that had caused the necessity for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Cox remarked that it was the duty of a constant of the constant of

Mr. Cox remarked that it was the duty of a constitutional opposition to challenge all those bills. He had criticized in the best spirit. Deficiency bills were wrong in principle. Provision ought to be made in advance of the emergencies. It was only in the direst energencies that bills were permitted. He had done nothing more than his duty.

Mr. Niblack recognized the duty of the opposition to be to oppose everything that needed opposition, but he thought that good taste as well as success in the enterprise itself should perhaps suggest a little discrimination.

Mr. Cox.—How does the gentleman know what the bill convains? We challenge it.
Mr. Nibiack.—I know all about it.
Mr. Cox.—Why did you not say so?
Mr. Nibiack.—Because you got the start of me.

Mr. Taffe offered an amendment, adding an item

of \$15,000 for the post office building at Omaha, Ne-brasia. Adopted.

The bill was then passed. Mr. Hale moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill to repeal the duties on salt, and moved that all debate thereon, under the five minute rule, cease in 45 minutes.

Mr. Cobb moved that the House adjourn. Negatived 55 the 65 the five that the House adjourn.

Mr. Coop moved that the House adjourn. Rega-tived, 8s to 95.

Mr. Kelley argued against limiting discussion, claiming that there was pienty of time, and that the House should not act in hot haste. He 'hought there should be half an hour allowed for discussion

there should be half an hour allowed for discussion on each amendment.

Mr. Wood remarked that the proposition Mr. Kelley made was in the interest of the opponents of the repeal of the duties on salt and coal. That gentleman wanted discussion on each amendment, and would bring forward the whole tariff bill, comprising many hundred articles, and propose an amendment as to each of them, and make a speech upon it. To gratify that geatleman would be virtually to abandon the interests of the people, and to defeat the will of the House, which was to repeal these duties before it adjourned.

Mr. Kelley intimated that he was quite able to speak for himself.

for himself.

Mr. Wood replied that they all knew very well that Mr. Wood replied that they all knew very well that gentieman's capacity not only to speak for himself, but to make the worse appear are better reason, and to resort to parliamentary stratagems to defeat a proper measure. There was reary no discussion needed on the two simple proposition to repeal the duties on salt and coal. The people has reached nearly a unanimous decree on that subject, with the exception of those positions of them that were directly and pecuniarily interested in keeping these duties, and the only question for the Hoase to determine was whether it would permit the interest of the whole people to be sacrificed to the pecuniary interest of localities.

The motion to limit discussion to 45 minutes was agreed to—ayes, 98; nays, 92.

The motion to go into committee was then agreed to, yeas 106, nays 74, and the House at 2 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the duties on salt and on coal.

Mr. Bleir, of Michigan, offered an amendment reducing the duty on salt to 10 cents per 109 pounds in bulk and to 16 cents per 100 lbs. in sacks or bags. He said that his opposition to the bill was based upon his unwillingness to go into the question of

upon his unwillingness to go into the question of tariff in this manner. He did not know the interests of his constituents in the matter of coal and sait from those of the people at large. The friends of the tarisf were

willing to meet its opponents balf way on the sub-ject of the tariff, to let the subject be referred to the proper committee, and to let the proper reductions be made uniformly throughout the country. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, March 10, 1871,
The local money market continues to manifest the same easy condition which has characterized it for the past few weeks. Deposits are well kept up, the opening of spring baving re-duced the lines but little so far, and rates rule steady but easy to all good borrowers. On call there is a fair business doing at the banks, but they operate with caution, owing to the unset-tled condition of the market. Discounts are moderately active, and good paper is in demand

at 7@8 per cent. Gold is rather more active and steady, all the sales ranging from 1113@111%, closing at 1/4.
Government bonds are slightly unsettled, but prices vary but little from those current yes-

terday.

At the Stock Board there was a large business at an advance. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at In Canal shares we notice sales of Lehigh at

Bank shares were dull. Sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' at 126; Northern Liberties at 124; and Bank of Kentucky at 96. The balance of the list was quiet but firm. Fifth and Sixth Streets Raikoad sold at 42 and

Dalzell Oil at 50 cents.
PHII ADELPHIA STOOM EXCHANGE SALES.

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 18S1, 115% 4115%; do. 1862, 112% 4112%; do. 1864, 1111% 4112%; do. 1865, 111% 4112%; do. 1865, new, 110% 4111; do. 1867, do. 110% 4111; do. 1865, do. 111% 4111; Gold, 1111%; Gold, 1111%; Silver, 106% 4109; Union Pacific Raffroad 18t Mort. Bonds, 830 8840; Central Pacific Raffroad 18t Mort. Bonds, 1850 84112%; Gold, 111% 115%; do. 1864, 112 8112%; do. 1864, 112 8112%; do. 1864, 112 8112%; do. July, 1865, 111 81111; do. July, 1865, 111 81111; do. July, 1866, 111 8111; do. July, 1868, 111 81111; do. 1014; do. 1114; MARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, March 10 .- There is a fair inquiry for Cloverseed, and further sales are reported at 11146 11 %c. A lot of Timothy sold at \$6.25. Playseed, if here would readily command \$2.10 per bushel.

There is no change in Quercitron Bark; we quote No. 1 at \$80 per ton. There is no essential change in the Flour market, There is no essential change in the Flour market, the inquiry being confined to the wants of the trade. About 800 barrels changed hands, mostly extra family at \$6.000 per barrel for Pennsylvania; \$6.75 (a) 7.50 for Iowa and Minnesota, and \$7.67 775 for Indiana and Oblo, including fancy brands at \$8.69 50. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are small—the demand limited. Sales of 2000 bushels at \$1.65 for Indiana Red; \$1.40 for Pennsylvania do., and \$1.80.6\$1.85 for Western white. Rye is steady at \$1.05. Corn is in better request.